

## SEMANTIC MOTIVATION OF LATIN AND UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF CROP PLANTS

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### **Introduction**

Today, interdisciplinarity and systemacity are important principles of any research, which involve the integration of knowledge and methods from different scientific fields, at the same time, the research should investigate the phenomenon or problem in the context of the system in which it is included, taking into account all the relationships and interactions. This issue is relevant and for the translation of professional or scientific texts.

Among the priority tasks of modern etymological research in general, and the study of plant names in particular, scientists include reproduction of the original word's motivation, reconstruction of the supposed primary meaning and explanation of the further semantic development. Among the main factors determining the semantic motivation of plant names in European languages in the process of nomination, the researchers the appearance of the plant; the place of its occurrence; the properties of the plant; its usage; and other motivations typical of a specific genus or specie, at the same time emphasizing that most of these main motivations consist of many separate elements<sup>1</sup>.

To investigate the semantic motivation of plant names, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of various aspects related to plants. Dębowiak & Waniakowa warn that one of the prerequisites is a proper cognizance of botany, which includes, in particular, identification of plants, knowledge of their typical features, such as general appearance, shape and appearance of leaves, smell, flowering period and healing properties etc. Another key factor is knowledge about the use of plants<sup>2</sup>. According to Kalko, the plant names reflect a wide range of information channels: auditory, visual, tactile, olfactory, gustatory, as well as the axiology and feelings of the people; elucidating the peculiarities of the selection of motivators when creating phytonyms makes it possible to get to know more deeply both the nominative mechanisms in general and their priorities in ethnic consciousness in particular<sup>3</sup>. Among many scientific problems, "the problem of factors affecting the choice of motivator traits in the nominative process remains the

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<sup>1</sup> Dębowiak P., Waniakowa J. Semantic Motivation of Plant Names as a Part of their Etymology. *The Landscape of Lexicography*. Lisboa: Centro de Linguística da Universidade de Lisboa & Centro de Línguas, Literaturas e Culturas da Universidade de Aveiro, 2019. P. 175.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 174.

<sup>3</sup> Калько В.В. Когнітивно-ономасіологічний аналіз назв лікарських рослин в українській мові : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.01. Одеса, 2003. С. 4.

main one for modern research on motivation, proving their considerable diversity"<sup>4</sup>.

The synchronic and diachronic analysis of phytonyms is in line with the current problems of modern linguistics. According to Usyk, "the inexhaustible scientific interest in the analysis of phytonyms is explained by the long and constant human contact with nature in the process of historical development, during which human learned the properties of plants, the possibilities and methods of their use, and recorded the most important signs in the nomination process: the channels of obtaining information about the environment (visual, olfactory, gustatory, tactile); practical experience of application; assessments based on the collective psychology of different ethnic groups"<sup>5</sup>.

In modern etymological studies, the reconstruction of motivation is an obligatory stage of research. According to Shestakova, the motivation of phytonyms is understood as a reflection in the name of the motives of the nomination, and the motive of the nomination is a set of factors that act in the nominative situation, influence the creation of a certain nomination and force the subject to make this or that choice. The problem of factors affecting the choice of motivator traits in the nominative process remains the main one for modern motivation research, proving their considerable diversity<sup>6</sup>.

### **1. Analysis of phytonyms as a scientific problem**

Modern scientific research on phytonyms develops mainly in the cognitive and onomasiological aspect, focused on the study of the formation of the linguistic picture of the world and the mechanisms of internalization of extralinguistic reality in language, the specifics of the internal reflective experience of the people (V. Kalko, L. Usyk and other), the semantic motivation of plant names as parts of their etymology (P. Dębowski, J. Waniakowa, I. Sabadosh, S. Shestakova and other), study of folk and dialectological names (I. Nechytailo, O. Kovaliuk, O. Gorodyska, M. Caceres-Lorenzo, M. Salas-Pascual) and polyconfrontational, aimed at comparing plant names in several unrelated languages (A. Urniaż, J. Waniakowa and other). However, as emphasized by Usyk, despite a fairly strong tradition in the study of phytonyms as a lexical-semantic class of language units, the ontological issues of revealing the mechanisms of the generation of these names, which mediate the connection between the conceptual and linguistic levels and reflect the processes of acquisition,

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<sup>4</sup> Шестакова С. Мотивація сучасних українських фітонімів. *Українська мова*. 2010. № 2. С. 44-49.

<sup>5</sup> Усик Л.М. Когнітивно-ономасіологічна реконструкція оцінного компонента у семантиці фітонімів (на матеріалі назв лікарських рослин у німецькій, англійській, російській та українській мовах) : дис. ... канд. філол. наук : 10.02.17. Київ, 2017, с. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Шестакова С., цит. праця, с. 46.

remain not fully resolved. processing and processing of information acquired in a sensory-empirical way<sup>7</sup>.

It is worth noting that multifaceted research in domestic linguistics is focused mainly on the names of medicinal plants (V. Kalko, L. Usyk, N. Panasenko, Ye. Svitlichna, I. Tolok), dendronyms (S. Kharchenko, I. Vakulyk and other), floronyms (S. Shestakova).

A group of phytonyms – the names of cultivated plants grown by humans to obtain food products, fodder, medicines, industrial and other raw materials – remains outside the attention of researchers. This problem goes beyond purely linguistic knowledge<sup>8</sup>. As botanists note, in the study of the flora of any region of the planet, academic institutions consider the active study of natural (spontaneous) flora to be the primary task, paying much less attention to cultivated flora. At the same time, the areas of agrocoenoses in many countries (in particular, in Ukraine) are significantly dominated by natural coenoses, sometimes occupying up to 60-70% of their territory, and therefore the applied value of a number of objects of cultural flora is constantly and steadily increasing. This indicates an urgent need to focus attention on this important but specific group of plants<sup>9</sup>. Research on the origin of the scientific names of cultivated plants was carried out in the work "Lingua Latina agrobiologica"<sup>10</sup>.

The aim of the study is to determine the types and mechanisms of semantic motivation of Latin and Ukrainian plant names.

Methods: Etymological analysis of phytonyms, comparative method and generalization were used in the study. The material was 35 binominal names of cultural plants, selected from the work "Cultural Plants of Ukraine"<sup>11</sup>. The lexicographic base of the study are such etymological dictionaries: "Etymological dictionary of Latin and the other Italic languages"<sup>12</sup>, "Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen"<sup>13</sup>, "Etymological dictionary of the Ukrainian language"<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Усик Л.М., цит. праця, с. 8.

<sup>8</sup> Balalaieva O. Teaching Latin in terms of professional linguodidactics. *Euromentor*, 2019. Vol. 10(2). P. 99-110.

<sup>9</sup> Нечитайло В. А., Баданіна В. А., Гриценко В. В. *Культурні рослини України*: навч. посіб. Київ: Фітосоціоцентр, 2005, с. 5.

<sup>10</sup> Шинкарук В.Д., Балалаєва О.Ю., Вакулик І.І. *Lingua Latina agrobiologica*. Київ : Міленіум, 2017. 528 с.

<sup>11</sup> Нечитайло В. А., Баданіна В. А., Гриценко В. В., цит. праця.

<sup>12</sup> de Vaan M. Etymological dictionary of Latin and the other Italic languages. Leiden Indo-European etymological dictionary series. Vol. 7. Brill, 2016. 825 p.

<sup>13</sup> Genaust H. Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen, 3rd ed. überarbeit. und erw. Aufl. Hamburg: Nikol, 2012. 701 p.

<sup>14</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови : у 7 т. / редкол.: О. С. Мельничук (гол. ред.) [та ін.] ; АН Української РСР, Ін-т мовознав. ім. О. О. Потебні. Київ : Наук. думка, 1982-2012. Т. 1-6. / уклад.: Р. В. Болдирев [та ін.]. *Etymolohichnyi slovnyk ukraïnskoi movy*

## 2. Latin and Ukrainian field crop names

According to Kalko, the plant names are manifestations of certain fragments of the national-linguistic worldview as a result of the perception by ethno-consciousness of the signs, properties, structure of plants, their effect on humans, taking into account the cognitive mechanisms of analogy with other conceptual spheres, myths, beliefs, traditions, customs of the people. Differentiation of motivational processes in the array of phytonyms takes into account the specifics of choosing motivators from certain fragments of knowledge about the signified. This gives grounds for distinguishing three types of motivation of Ukrainian plant names: propositional-dictum, associative-metaphorical and combined<sup>15</sup>.

Let's consider the types of motivation of Latin and Ukrainian names of cultivated plants.

*Allium caepa* – Garden onion (Цибуля городня).

The Latin scientific name consists of the generic name *allium*, *i n* 'garlic' and the species epithet *caepa*, *ae f* 'onion' (the plants belong to one genus *Allium*, *Amaryllidaceae* family,). This type of motivation, when the name is transferred due to the fact that both plants belong to the same genus, but of different species is propositional-dictum<sup>16</sup>. There is no single point of view on etymology of the word *allium* (before the 1st century AD – *alium*): researchers actualize various motivators of the name, seeing connections with various signs and characteristics: smell, taste, structure. Some scientists connect it with Latin *halare*, *olere* 'to smell', because the plant has a characteristic odour (predicate-argumentative variety of propositional-dictum motivation), others scientists – from Celtic *all* 'burning' or from Proto-Indo-European *\*ālu-* 'bitter plant'. In these cases, qualitative motivators, which indicate qualitative characteristics, were reconstructed. Vaan suggests that *alium* comes from Latin *ala* 'wing' – by the appearance of daughter bulbs (cloves) of garlic, which resemble wings<sup>17</sup>. This is an associative-terminal, metaphorical motivation (external similarity of the shape of the ANIMAL body part (donor zone) and the PLANT part (recipient zone)).

Some researches see a connection with the Greek *λλεσθαι* (*hallesthai*) 'to jump out', because garlic is easy to divide into cloves. The same feature is also the basis of the Ukrainian name 'часник', which arose as a result of the substantivization of the adjective *česny* 'that which is separated' (about garlic cloves), derived from the verb *česti* (*česati*), Ukrainian *чесати* 'to scratch' (cf. German *Knob(lauch)* 'onion', *Kloblauch* 'garlic' from *klieben* 'to split').

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[Etymological dictionary of the Ukrainian language] (Vol. 1 -6). Kyiv : Naukova dumka, 1982-2012.

<sup>15</sup> Калько В.В., цит. праця, с. 6.

<sup>16</sup> Усик Л.М., цит. праця, с. 177.

<sup>17</sup> de Vaan M.. op. cit., p. 33

The form *часник* instead of the expected \**чесник* is considered to be secondary, which appeared as a result of convergence with the word *частий*<sup>18</sup>.

The noun *саєра* (*сепа*) 'onion', which comes from Ancient Greek *κάπια* (*κήπια*) 'onion, garlic', is used as a specific epithet<sup>19</sup>; some researchers point to a connection with the Celtic *cap* (*сеп*) 'head' after the spherical shape of the bulb. The diminutive of the noun *саєра* is *саєрпула* (*сепула*) 'onion'. It is from this form that the Ukrainian name *цибуля* comes through the mediation of Polish *cebula*, *cybula* and German *zibolle*, *zebulle* with the same meaning<sup>20</sup>.

*Brassica oleracea* – *Cabbage* (*Капуста городня*).

The origin of the Latin name *brassica* is unknown. Most researchers connect it with the Proto-Celtic *bresic* (*bresich*) 'cabbage', although the possibility of reverse borrowing is not ruled out. According to another version, there is a connection with Greek *braxein* 'to cook, prepare': cabbage was a fairly common vegetable crop in ancient Rome, many dishes were prepared with it, or it is a contraction from *praesecare* 'to cut early' < *prae-* + *secare* (predicate-argument type of propositional-dictum motivation). The adjective *oleraceus*, *a*, *um* comes from Latin *olus*, *eris* *n* 'vegetable'.

The Ukrainian name *капуста*, known in written sources from the 11th century, is also derived from Latin<sup>21</sup>. Thus, in the Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language it is stated that the name *капуста* is the result of a modification of the borrowed Latin *compos(i)ta* 'sauerkraut' ('composed, mixed (greens, cabbage), related to Latin *compositus* 'composed, mixed', *compōno* 'compose'; the word acquired its the current form under the influence of contamination with a group of Romance words close in meaning: Latin *caputium* 'head of cabbage' (from *caput* 'head'), Italian *cappuccio*, French *cabus* 'head of cabbage'<sup>22</sup>.

*Cucurbita pepo* – *Field pumpkin* (*Гарбуз звичайний*).

Pliny the Elder explains the origin of the word *cucurbita* by combining the Latin words *cucumis* 'cucumber' and *orbis* 'circle' – 'round cucumber' based on the shape of the fruit (the plants belong to the family of *Cucurbitaceae*)<sup>23</sup>. Modern etymologists also point to the connection of Latin *cucurbita* 'gourd' and *cucumis* 'cucumber'<sup>24</sup>, but Pliny's version is considered doubtful: for example, Genaust believes that it was formed with reduplication after *cucumis*

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<sup>18</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 6, с. 282.

<sup>19</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 108.

<sup>20</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 6, с. 243.

<sup>21</sup> Сабадош І.В. *Історія української ботанічної лексики (XIX – початок XX ст.)*: монографія. Ужгород : Ужгородський національний університет, 2014, с. 100.

<sup>22</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 2, с. 378

<sup>23</sup> Hrytsenko S. P., Balalayeva O. Y. *Latin language for the students-agrobiologists: manual*. Kyiv, Tcentr uchbovoi literatury, 2008. 324 p.

<sup>24</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 149.

from *\*curbita* 'gourd'<sup>25</sup>. Possibly from Sanskrit *cirbhāṭa*, *carbhaṭa* 'long melon', but the mediation is unknown. The noun *pepo onis m* 'pumpkin, melon', used as a specific epithet, comes from Greek. *πέπων* (*pepon*) 'ripe' (see below for the etymology of the word *cucumis*).

The Ukrainian name *кабӯз* is borrowed from the Turkish and is ultimately also related to the name of cucumber: cf *karpuz*, *кабӯз*, *кабӯз* etc., that comes from Persian *ḫarbūza* 'melon' (lit. 'donkey cucumber'), which consists of the noun stem *ḫer* 'donkey' and *bučīnēja* 'cucumber'<sup>26</sup>.

*Cucumis sativus* – *Cucumber* (*Огірок посівний*).

Latin *cucumis*, *eris m* borrowed from Ancient Greek *κικυδοσ*, that may have come from a pre-Italic Mediterranean substrate language such as Hebrew *quishua* 'zucchini'. Vaan believes that the original form may have been *\*kuku(m)*~<sup>27</sup>. The adjective *sativus*, *a*, *um* 'sown' is derived by the suffix *-iv-* from the root *sat-* of the passive participle *satus* 'sown' (of *serō*, *serere* 'to sow, plant')<sup>28</sup>.

As Sabadosh notes, cucumbers have been planted in Ukraine for a long time, and their name is documented in many variants in monuments of old Ukrainian writing, since the 16th century<sup>29</sup>. Based on archaeological data and a comparison of the names of cucumbers in various Slavic languages, the researcher suggests that in the Kyivan Russian period the nomen *\*огоркь*/*\*огуркь* < Proto-Slavic *\*ogurbkb*: *\*ogurbkb* < Greek *αγουρος*. The etymology of *αγουρος* is unknown, it's mostly associated with Greek *ἄωρος* 'premature, unripe' (because cucumbers are eaten green unlike to melons – *πέπων* (*pepon*) 'ripe'), formed with the negative prefix *ἄ-* from *ῥα* 'time, year, day, season'. Greek *ἀγούρι(ον)* is also considered a borrowing from Eastern languages (cf. Persian *angārah* 'watermelon', *angūr* 'bunch, grape')<sup>30</sup>.

*Solanum lycopersicum* – *Tomato* (*Помідор їстівний, томат*).

Propositional-dictum motivation: Latin name consists of the generic name *solanum*, *i n* 'nightshade' and the specific epithet *lycopersicum*, *i m* 'tomato' (the plants belong to the same genus of the Solanaceae family). The etymology of the word *solanum* is unclear: Wittstein connects it with Latin *solamen* 'relief, comfort', *solāri* 'to soothe, relieve pain', because some species of the genus were used in folk medicine as an analgesic and narcotic. However, Genaust considers this version dubious and derives *solanum* from Latin *sol* 'sun'<sup>31</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 132.

<sup>26</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 472.

<sup>27</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 148.

<sup>28</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 330.

<sup>29</sup> Сабодош І.В., цит. праця, с. 107.

<sup>30</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 4, с. 153.

<sup>31</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 143.

The specific epithet *lycopersicum* (*lycopersicon*) comes from the ancient Greek *λύκοπερσικῶν* (*lúkopersikōn*), lit. 'wolf peach' from *λύκος* (*lúkos*) 'wolf' + *περσικόν* (*persikón*) 'peach'. This name is explained by the fact that tomatoes were initially considered poisonous and until the 8th century they were used as decorative plants. A significant number of plants in Solanaceae family are indeed poisonous. In various cultures, since ancient times, something that posed a threat to health or was inedible was called "wolf". As Kalko notes, with propositional-modal motivation, the axiological marking of the name of a plant on the "Good – Bad" scale is determined, as a rule, by its real properties: benefit or harm to humans. The dominant is the expression of negative evaluation, which is carried out with the help of theonymic, demonological, coloristic and animalistic vocabulary<sup>32</sup>. Usyk explains, that analogization of the evaluation signs of the donor zone ANIMAL and the recipient zone PLANT can take place based on poisonous properties of the plant, then a negative utilitarian evaluation is fixed in the zone of the phytonym sign. An intensive negative evaluation is observed in examples with a *wolf*- component. Wolves were the most dangerous predators for humans, common on the European continent, therefore the danger to life and health from the use of a certain poisonous plant was equal to the damage they caused<sup>33</sup>.

The Ukrainian name *nomidor* is borrowed from the Italian *pomidori* (plural), *potodoro* (singular) arose as a result of merging the constituent elements of the word combination *pomo d'oro* 'tomato' (lit. 'golden apple'), consisting of *pomo* 'apple' + *d'* (shortened form of the preposition *di* 'from' < Latin *de* with the same meaning) + *oro* 'gold' < Latin *aurum*<sup>34</sup>. In 1544, Pietro Andrea Matthioli named the plant 'golden apple'.

Another representative of this genus is *Solanum melongena* – *Eggplant* (*Баклажан синій*). It's a propositional and dictum motivation: generic name *solanum* 'nightshade' + species epithet *melongena* 'eggplant'. The etymology of *melongena* has not been determined. Genaust suggests that, probably, it based of Late Latin *melum* 'apple' (after the fruit shape) or Greek *melallo*- 'black' (after the dark fruit colour), along with Italian *melanzana* from Greek *μελιτζάνα* (*melintzanion*), which together with Romance forms (Spanish *berengena*, Portuguese *beringela*, Catalan *alberginera* > French *aubergine*) from Arabic *al-bādingān* 'eggplant' based on Persian *batingān* and its vulgar form *bādingān*<sup>35</sup>.

The Ukrainian name of the plant was derived from this stem. As Sabadosh notes, this culture appeared in Ukraine only in the 19th century. The primary

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<sup>32</sup> Калько В.В., цит. праця, с. 13.

<sup>33</sup> Усик Л.М., цит. праця, с. 100.

<sup>34</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 4, с. 509.

<sup>35</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 244.

form *батлажан* was on loan through the Turkish *patlydzan*, *patingan* < Arabic-Persian *badinjan*<sup>36</sup>. Secondary form *баклажан* became normative in the Standard Ukrainian and approved as a scientific term<sup>37</sup>.

*Solanum tuberosum* – *Potato* (*Картопля*).

Literally, the scientific name of the plant is translated as "tuberous nightshade." The adjective *tuberosus*, *a*, *um* is derived from *tuber*, *eris n*.

The Ukrainian names of potatoes appear in sources at the end of the 18th century: All of them are borrowed from other languages. The name *картопля* became normative in the modern Ukrainian language<sup>38</sup>. It's borrowed from German through the Polish language. German *Kartoffel*, *Tartuffe* 'potato' comes from Italian *tartufo*, *tartufolo* 'truffle' (from Vulgar Latin \**terrae tifer* 'earth tuber', Latin *terrae tuber*; which was transferred to potatoes due to the similarity of tubers<sup>39</sup>.

*Capsicum annuum* – *Capsicum*, *Piprer* (*Перець стручковий, однорічний*).

Most researchers relate the name *capsicum* with Latin *capsa*, *ae f* 'box, case'<sup>40</sup> after the shape of fruits, which resemble a box or capsule with seed inside. As Kalko notes, the combination of the conceptual spheres artefact and plant is explained by the mechanism of human consciousness, which compares images of the man-made world to the non-man-made world<sup>41</sup>. According to another version, *capsicum* derives from Greek *καπνῶω* (*kapto*) 'to bite' after the taste of fruits (qualitative motivator), but Genaust considers such a connection unproven<sup>42</sup>. The species epithet *annuus*, *a*, *um* (from Latin *annus*, *i m* 'year') indicates that the life cycle of a plant lasts one growing season.

The Ukrainian name *перець* is borrowed from Latin *piper* 'pepper', which comes from Greek *πενερι* < Indian *pippalī* 'pepper grain'<sup>43</sup>. From the Proto-Slavic *пльрь пльрьць* is derived > *перець* by haplology.

*Helianthus annuus* – *Sunflower* (*Соняшник звичайний, або однорічний*).

The generic name is formed by Greek *ἥλιος* (*helios*) 'sun' and *ἄνθος* (*anthus*) 'flower'. In most studies, two variants of motivation are given: by the similarity of the head (flower) of the plant to the sun and by the characteristic of heliotropism (young flowers turn towards the sun)<sup>44</sup>. Diffuse-metaphorical

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<sup>36</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 120.

<sup>37</sup> Сабадош І.В., цит. праця, с. 28.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, р. 126.

<sup>39</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 2, с. 397.

<sup>40</sup> Genaust Н., *op. cit.*, р. 93.

<sup>41</sup> Калько В.В., цит. праця, с. 2.

<sup>42</sup> Genaust Н., *op. cit.*, р. 93.

<sup>43</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 4, с. р. 346.

<sup>44</sup> Genaust Н., *op. cit.*, р. 94.



type of motivation, qualitative + partitive, donor zone NATURE FACT (sun) and recipient zone PLANT.

Similar motivations underlie the Ukrainian name *соняшник* due to the similarity of the sunflower flower with the sun, as well as the fact that its flower constantly turns to the sun<sup>45</sup>.

*Daucus carota subsp. sativus* – Carrot (Морква звичайна городня).

The genus name *daucus* comes from Latin *daucos*, *daucit*, related to Greek *δαῦκος* (*daukos*) 'carrot, parsnip'. Genaust notes that the word has an unclear origin<sup>46</sup>. The Ancient Greek word *δαῦκος* denoted several umbrellifers. It is sometimes connected to the verb *δαίω* 'to kindle, burn' because of the burning taste of the root, but Genaust considers this version doubtful. The specific epithet *carota* comes from Greek *καρωτόν* (*karōtōn*) 'carrot, parsnip', which is connected either with Greek *κάρᾱ* (*kar*) 'head' (Genaust, 2012: 96), or with the Proto-Indo-European root *\*ker-* 'horn' due to its horn-like shape (in both cases it's a metaphorical name, analogizing the shape of a part of a plant with parts of a human or animal body). The subspecific epithet *sativus* indicates that it is a cultivated subspecies of the common or wild carrot.

The Ukrainian name *морква* < Proto-Slavic *\*търку* (gen. *\*търкъве*), which is considered related to Lithuanian *burkunas*, and possibly with an ancient German *mor(a)ha*, deriving them from Proto-Indo-European root *\*myk-/\*brk-*<sup>47</sup>.

*Beta vulgaris* – Beet (Буряк звичайний).

The origin of Latin and Ukrainian plant names is unclear<sup>48</sup>. Latin *beta* is a loan, probably from Celtic<sup>49</sup>. The Ukrainian name *буряк* is borrowed through the Polish from Middle Latin or Italian: cf. Latin *borāgo* (*borrāgo*), Italian *borragine* 'borage' comes from Arabic *abū araq* 'the same'; according to Bruckner, the name of the borage was transferred to the beet because they were both used in salad; Slavsky believes that *burak* as the name of the *Beta vulgaris* comes from the name of the colour *bury*, contaminated with the medieval *borak*, *burak* 'beetroot'; Mahek derives this name from Czech *buryňa* 'fodder beet' (*bur-gyňa*)<sup>50</sup>.

*Phaseolus vulgaris* – Common bean (Квасоля звичайна).

The Latin *phaseolus* is a diminutive of *phaselus*, *phaselos* with the same meaning, which comes either from Ancient Greek *φαισαλος* 'bean', or from

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<sup>45</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 5, с. 354.

<sup>46</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 138.

<sup>47</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 3, с. 514.

<sup>48</sup> Балаласва О.Ю. Етимологія латинських назв рослин. *Мова і культура*. 2011. Т. 3, № 149. С. 210-214.

<sup>49</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 96.

<sup>50</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 305.

the substrate language that was the original source<sup>51</sup>. The specific epithet *vulgaris*, *e* 'common, widespread, inherent in or pertaining to common people' comes from *vulgus* 'the multitude, the masses'.

The Ukrainian name *квасоля* was borrowed through Polish from the Middle High German *fasōl*, which comes from Latin *phaseolus* 'bean' < Greek *φασιαλος*<sup>52</sup>.

*Pisum sativum* – *Pea* (*Горох посівний*).

The Latin *pisum* 'pea' comes from Greek *πίσον*, *πίσος* (*pison*, *pisos*) with the same meaning; a word probably of Thracian or Phrygian origin<sup>53</sup>.

The Ukrainian name *горох* is a common Slavic (Proto-Slavic *\*gorxъ* < *\*gorъbъ*), which is also connected with ancient Indian *gharṣati* 'grinds', *ghrṣta* 'ground', explaining the original meaning as 'something ground' (cf. the semantic parallel Lithuanian *žirnis* 'pea', Proto-Slavic *\*zъrno*, ancient Indian *jīrṇá* 'crushed, rotten'<sup>54</sup>).

The etymology of another cereal plant is explained in a similar way.

*Triticum vulgare* – *Common wheat* (*Пшениця звичайна*).

The Latin name *triticum* derives from the perfect passive participle *tritius*, *a*, *um* of verb *terō*, *terere* 'to graze, grind': from ancient times, flour was ground from wheat grains<sup>55</sup>.

The Ukrainian *пшениця* < Proto-Slavic *ръшенica*, a derivative of *ръшено* 'millet' < substantive participle *ръшено* (mascul. *\*ръшень*) from *ръхати* 'to grind, pound': the name is due to the fact that millet grains must be ground to obtain millet<sup>56</sup>. Both in Latin and in Ukrainian, there is a predicate-argument type of propositional-dictum motivation.

*Panicum miliaceum* – *Millet* (*Просо посівне*).

The common version is to trace the name *panicum* from the Latin *pānis* 'bread' (possibly ultimately from Proto-Indo-European *\*peh<sub>2</sub>-* 'to graze; protect; shepherd'. However, Genaust believes, the name *panicum* comes from Latin *panus*, *paniculus* 'panicle, ear of millet' and quotes Pliny the Elder: *panicum a paniculis dictum* 'millet is named after a spike' and rejects the traditional explanation from Latin *panis* 'bread'<sup>57</sup>. Vaan suggests that *panicum* could be connected with *panis* 'bread', although he notes that millet is not normally processed as bread<sup>58</sup>. A specific epithet is an adjective *miliaceus*, *a*, *um* < Latin *milium*, *i n* 'millet', which comes from Proto-Indo-European *\*melh<sub>2</sub>-* 'to grind, crush' (cf. also Ancient Greek *μελίμη* 'millet' and

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<sup>51</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 288.

<sup>52</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 2, с. 416.

<sup>53</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 295.

<sup>54</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 572.

<sup>55</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 616.

<sup>56</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 4, с. 648.

<sup>57</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 278

<sup>58</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 443.

Lithuanian *málnos* 'millet'. Vaan explains the meaning as 'a grain which can / is to be ground'<sup>59</sup>.

The origin of the Ukrainian name *просо* (from Proto-Slavic *\*proso*) is unclear; possibly non-Indo-European; are also connected with ancient Indian *parśāḥ* 'sheaf' and Indo-European root *\*pre-(s)-* 'to press, beat'<sup>60</sup>.

*Avena sativa* – Common oat (*Овес посівний*).

The etymology of the Latin plant name *avena* is unknown, it is probably a word from a non-Indo-European substrate: related to Lithuanian *aviža*, Latvian *auzas*, Proto-Slavic *\*ovьsъ* with the same meaning. Vaan notes that a form with a different suffix would be more expected in Latin: *avina* and reconstructs the Proto-Italic *\*aweksna~*<sup>61</sup>, another researcher Genaust – *\*auignā*<sup>62</sup>.

The Ukrainian name *овес* (Proto-Slavic *ovьsъ*) related to Lithuanian *avižà* (perhaps from *\*aviga*), Latvian *āuza*, Prussian *wyse*, Latin *avēna* (*\*avīna* < *\*auignā*), further, possibly from Greek *αἰγίλωψ*<sup>63</sup>.

*Secale cereale* – Rye (*Жито посівне*).

The origin of the word *secale* is unclear, Genaust suggests that it may have been borrowed from the Balkans, or later based on Latin *secare* 'to cut' as 'to cut grain'<sup>64</sup>.

The specific epithet *cerealis* comes from the name Ceres, the goddess of fertility, harvest and agriculture, whose mission was to give food and life to mankind.

The Ukrainian name *жито* comes from the Proto-Slavic *žito*, related to *žyti* 'to live' (cf. *zyto* 'garden, grain', Polish *żyto*, Czech *žito*, Dutch *zyto*, Bulgarian *жѣто* 'grain, wheat', Szv. *zhùto*<sup>65</sup>).

*Hordeum sativum* – Barley (*Ячмінь посівний*).

Most researchers agree that the Latin name was given to the plant because of the long sharp spines, but they reconstruct different stems. Vaan reconstructs the Proto-Italic form *\*xor(s)d<-ejo-* (stem *\*hordr-* with adj. suffix *\*ejo-* (< *\*gh(e/o)rsd-*). Since barley was known in Europe from the seventh millennium BC, and since at least two main types of barley were in use, it is quite conceivable that the different IE dialects adopted 'barley' as a loanword when they migrated into Europe and Asia Minor<sup>66</sup>. Genaust derives it from Indo-European *\*ghfzdti*, *\*gherzdä* 'spine, arista' and further to *\*ghers-*

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<sup>59</sup> Ibid., p. 379.

<sup>60</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 4, с. 603.

<sup>61</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 64.

<sup>62</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 66.

<sup>63</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 4, с. 149.

<sup>64</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 335.

<sup>65</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 2, с. 200.

<sup>66</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 288.

'to stand out, bristle; sprout'<sup>67</sup>. Related to Latin *horreo* 'to bristle', *hirsutus* 'bristly'.

The Ukrainian name *ячмінь* < Proto-Slavic \*(j)ęčьmь (gen. singular (j)ęčьmene); there are no exact Indo-European cognates; suggest an origin from Indo-European \**ank-* 'to bend, flex' and affinities with Lithuanian *ánka* 'loop', dvn. *ango, angul* 'loop; spike', Latin *uncus* 'hooked, curved', Greek *ὄγκος* 'curvature; hook', ancient Indian *añká-* 'hook': in many species of barley the mature spikes bend to the ground. A less likely connection with Greek *ἀχοστή* 'barley', *ὄμνη* 'food, grain'; it's a dubious derivation of Proto-Slavic \*ę(čьmь) from Indo-European \**η-*, so is the reconstruction of the Proto-Slavic form \**jaŋkimen-* < \**aŋkimen-* and connection with Prussian *ayculo* 'needle', Greek *αἴχλοι* 'sharp arrows' because of the long spikes of the ear<sup>68</sup>.

*Fagopyrum esculentum* – *Buckwheat* (Гречка посівна).

The name *fagopyrum* comes from two words: Latin *fagus* 'beech' and Greek *πυρός* (*pyros*) 'wheat' and is literally translated as 'beech wheat'<sup>69</sup>. Buckwheat, like wheat, was ground into flour, and the triangular grains resemble beech tree nuts (associative-terminal motivation, mixed type, where the donor area is other PLANTS, and the motivators are related to the similarity of the visual image and destination (qualitative + destination).

The specific epithet – adj. *esculentus, a, um* 'edible' – comes from Latin *esca, ae f* 'food, fodder', that indicates the utilitarian properties of the plant.

The Ukrainian name *гречка* < *грек* 'Greek', because the plant came to the Eastern Slavs through the Greeks<sup>70</sup> (ESUM, 1, 592).

*Zea mays* – *Corn* (Кукурудза звичайна).

The name of the genus *zea* comes from the ancient Greek. *ζειά* (*zeia, zea*) 'spelt, wheat or other gramineous plants'<sup>71</sup>. A specific epithet is the noun *mays*, borrowed through the Spanish. *maíz* 'corn, maize' from Haitian or Cuban *mahiz*.

The etymology of the Ukrainian name *кукурудза* is unclear. These are only a few examples: "It is possible that the word is of Slavic origin, related to the root \**kokor-*, \**kukur-* 'something unfurled' and related to. *kukúrjav* 'curly' and Bulgarian *kukuryak* 'helebore'; it is possible that the word is a reverse borrowing from the Romanian language, in which *cucurúz* 'corn' comes from Ukrainian *kokorudka* 'cone', *kokoruddya* 'cones'. The opinion about the origin from the Turkish *kokoroz* 'corn stalk with leaves' is not considered to be fully proved; assumptions about the origin from the unrecorded \**κοκκόροζο(ν)* 'cob of corn' or from the onomatopoeic *kukurú* 'the

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<sup>67</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 197.

<sup>68</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 6, с. 565.

<sup>69</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 165.

<sup>70</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 592.

<sup>71</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 389.

call for feeding the bird with corn grains' are improbable<sup>72</sup>. As Sabadosh notes, several names of corn are known in the Ukrainian sources from the beginning 18th century. If the name *кुकyруза* (*кुकyрудза*) in the 18th century is just starting to be used in the Ukrainian, then already at the beginning 19th century it firmly wins a priority place in use in almost the entire territory of Ukraine. Finally, the variant *кукyрудза* becomes the standard norm.

### 3. Latin and Ukrainian names of tree and bush crops

*Malus domestica* – Apple (*Яблуня домашня*).

Latin *malus* 'apple tree', *malum* 'apple' comes from Greek *μηλέα* (*mēléa*), *μαῖλον* (*mēlon*) 'apple' of unclear etymology. Genaust believes that this is a borrowing from the Mediterranean language, cf. the name of the island *Melos*<sup>73</sup>. Fenwick reconstructs the Proto-Indo-European *\*méh₂lo-* 'cultivated tree, grape' with variant *\*móh₂lo-*, cf. Hittite *māhlaš* 'grapevine', Lydian *μῶλαξ* 'sort of wine', etc. and considers them thematized from an acrostic noun root in *\*móh₂l-* 'type of culturally important plant'. She further considers *\*móh₂l-* as a possible archaic *\*-l-* from *\*meh₂-* 'to grow, increase, mature, be fruitful'<sup>74</sup>. In general, the word *malum* was used to refer not only to apples, but also to any fruit from a tree.

The specific epithet *domestica* (adj. *domesticus, a, um* 'domestic') < Latin *domus, us f* 'house, home' indicates that it is a cultivated species.

The Ukrainian names *яблуня*, *яблуко* (Proto-Slavic *\*ablъnъ*, *ablъko*) come from the Indo-European *\*āblu-*. As stated in the Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, "it was assumed that originally it was an Indo-European base with *-l-*; hypothesis about the connection of the word with the Indo-European *\*albho-* 'white', as well as the derivation of the Proto-Slavic *ablъko* from Celtic or Germanic languages is doubtful; also an assumption was made about the substrate origin of the word in Indo-European languages"<sup>75</sup>.

*Armeniaca vulgaris* – Common apricot (*Абрикос звичайний*).

The Latin name *armeniaca* is a substantive feminine adjective from *armeniacus, a, um* 'Armenian', which remained from the term *armeniaca arbor* 'apricot tree'. The Romans called the fruit of this tree *malum armeniacum* 'Armenian apple, Armenian fruit' or *prunum armeniacum* 'Armenian plum', the Greeks – *melon armeniakon* 'Armenian fruit', indicating its probable origin from Armenia). In general, the apricot tree reached Greece and Italy in 63 AD from the Caucasus or Iran or after the Roman-Parthian

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<sup>72</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 3, с. 131.

<sup>73</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 236.

<sup>74</sup> Fenwick R. S. Descendants and ancestry of a Proto-Indo-European phytonym *\*meh₂l-*. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies*. 2016. Vol. 44, p. 441-456.

<sup>75</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 6, с. 530.

wars, although it was cultivated in China in the 3rd century BC. Genaust believes that the name is a translation of Syriac *hazzürä armenäyā* 'Armenian apple', which through Assyrian *armānu* 'pomegranate' is probably only secondarily related to Armenia<sup>76</sup>.

The name *абрикос* and its variants began to appear in Ukrainian sources in the XIX – early 20th century<sup>77</sup>. The word is borrowed from the Dutch language: *abrikoos* through French (*abricot*), Spanish (*albercoque*) or Portuguese (*albricoque*) came from Arabic *al barqōk* < Greek *πραϊκοκκιον* (*πραϊκόκιο*) < Latin *praecox* (*praecoquius*) 'precocious, early'<sup>78</sup>. This can be explained by the fact that apricots ripened earlier than peaches. Pliny the Elder in his "Naturalis Historia" used the term *praecoqua* to distinguish the *apricot* ("early-ripening fruit") from the peach ("lately-ripening fruit").

*Persica vulgaris* – *Peach* (*Персик звичайний*).

The Latin name *persica* < adj. *persicus*, *a*, *um* 'Persian'; cf. Latin *malum Persicum* 'Persian apple' < Greek *melon persikon*, *Persike melea*; *persicus* < *Persikos*<sup>79</sup>: the plant originates from China, but came to Europe through Persia.

The Ukrainian name *персик* is borrowed from Latin *persica* through German *persik*<sup>80</sup>.

*Prunus domestica* – *Plum* (*Слива звичайна*).

The Latin *prunus* 'plum (tree)', *prunum* 'plum (fruit)' through Greek *πρῶνῆ* (*prounos*, *prounon*, *proumnon*), probably are borrowed from the languages of Asia Minor<sup>81</sup>.

The Ukrainian names *слива* < Proto-Slavic *sliva* (\**slivъka*), the origin of which has not been finally clarified; it is mostly interpreted originally as the name of a bluish colour and in this case it is compared with Latin *livos* 'bluish', *livēre* 'having a bluish colour', *livor* 'bluish colour', Upper Sorbian *slēhe*, *slēwa* < \**sloi-kō* ̃o, Lower Sorbian *Schlehe* < \**slai-hō*, *sw. slā(n)* 'blacktorn', tracing to Indo-European \**slī-ō* ̃o– 'bluish'<sup>82</sup>.

*Prunus divaricata* – *Spreading Plum* (*Алича*).

The scientific plant name is translated as 'spreading plum'. The specific epithet *divaricatus*, *a*, *um* 'sprawling, spreading < Latin *divaricare* 'to spread, stretch'.

The Ukrainian name *алича* is borrowed from the Azerbaijan *aluča* 'apple, small plum' coming from Persian *aluče* with the same meaning<sup>83</sup>.

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<sup>76</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 59.

<sup>77</sup> Сабадош І.В., цит. праця, с. 40.

<sup>78</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 39.

<sup>79</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 285.

<sup>80</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 4, с. 353.

<sup>81</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 305.

<sup>82</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 5, с. 298.

<sup>83</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 61.

*Pyrus communis* – Common pear (Груша звичайна).

Genaust believes that the Latin *pyrus* < *pirus* 'pear (tree)', *pyrum* < *pirum* 'pear (fruit)' are borrowings from the Mediterranean language<sup>84</sup>, the original form of which (*a*)*pisom* also appears in Greek ἄπιος (*apios*) and ἄπιον (*apion*).

In the Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, it is assumed that Ukrainian *груша*, Proto-Slavic *gruša* < \**groušja* : *kruša* < \**kroušja* are derived from the Proto-Slavic *grušiti* < \**groušiti*, *krušiti* '\**kroušiti* 'to crush, pound'; the opinion about Balto-Slavic borrowing from Iranian languages is a less convincing<sup>85</sup>.

*Cerasus vulgaris* – Sour cherry (Вишня звичайна).

The Latin name *cerasus* comes from Greek κερασός (*kerasos*) 'bird cherry', which is probably together with Greek *kranos*, Latin *cornus* 'cornelian cherry, dogwood' is borrowed from the Thracian-Phrygian language. Genaust rejects the version regarding the origin of plant name from the Greek name of city Κερασοῦς (*Cerasus*)<sup>86</sup>. Thus, the Greek root of the word 'cherry', *κερασός* (*kerasós*), predates the name of the city, and the ultimate origin of the word cherry (and thus the name of the city) is probably from a Pre-Greek substrate, likely of Anatolian origin, given the intervocalic σ in Κερασοῦς and the apparent cognates of it found in other languages of the region.

The Ukrainian name *вишня* < Proto-Slavic \**vishnja*, from which also come Polish *wiśnia*, Czech *višně* (fruit) and *višeň* (tree), Slovak *višňa*, Upper Sorbian *wišeń*, Lower Sorbian *wišńa*, Serbian *višnja/višnja*, Croatian, Slovenian *višnja*. Proto-Slavic \**vishnja* is considered to be related to German *Weichsel* 'cherry', Latin *viscum* 'bird glue', Greek *Ιζός* 'bird glue', 'mistletoe'. All these words derive from Proto-Indo-European \**uiks-inja*, derives from \**uiks* 'mistletoe and other trees that secrete glue'<sup>87</sup>.

*Cerasus avium* – Wild cherry (Черешня).

The Latin name translates literally as a 'bird cherry'. The specific epithet *avium* is the genitive plural form of Latin *avis*, *is f* 'bird' – cherry fruits are very fond of birds.

The Ukrainian name *черешня* < Proto-Slavic \**čeršnja* (\**čerša*), the etymology of which is not entirely clear; most etymologists consider it a borrowing from the Latin *cerasus* (*ceresia*) 'cherry'. The form \**čers'na* (with *-ьн-*) probably arose under the influence of the name *višnja*; there is also an attempt to connect Proto-Slavic \**čeršja* with the Thracian-Phrygian name of cherry, presented in Greek *κέρασος* 'cherry' < Indo-European \**k(w)erəs-* 'dark, black'; the possibility of borrowing the word from the Akkadian

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<sup>84</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 311.

<sup>85</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 607.

<sup>86</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 311.

<sup>87</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 387.

language is also accepted (cf. Akkadian *karshu* 'fruit with pit') as well as mediation of Romansh (*ceriéscha* 'cherry') and Bavarian (*chersse* 'cherry')<sup>88</sup>.

*Cydonia oblonga* – Quince (Айва довзаста).

The Latin name of the tree is *cydonia* (vulgar: *qudenaea*) 'quince', and its fruits *mala cydonia*, as well as *cotoneum malum* < Greek *κυδώνια* 'quince', *μηλοκυδώνιον* (*mēlokydōnion*) and *kydonion melon*, *kodymalon*, literally 'Kydon apple'. The name is associated with the name of the city *Κυδωνία* (*Kydonia*, *Kudōnia*) in Crete, where the plant has been grown since ancient times. But not all researchers share this view: Beeks believes that it comes from an older Anatolian word, and that the connection with Cydonia is a folk etymology. He also notes that there was a *Kithonion* on the Lydian border. Genaust believes that the words come from the language of Asia Minor (the fruit was imported from the Caucasus region) and was later named after the city *Kydonia* (Greek *Κυδῶνια*) in Crete<sup>89</sup>. The homeland plants are considered Persia, Anatolia and Greece; the Greeks probably imported grafts from Crete for their native plants, hence the name.

The Ukrainian name *айва* is borrowed from the Crimean Tatar or Turkish language; Crimean Tatar *айва*, Turkish *ayva* are related to Azerbaijan *heiva*, ancient Turkic *aiva*, *ajva* with the same meaning<sup>90</sup>.

*Sorbus aucuparia* – European mountain ash (Горобина звичайна).

Genaust derives Latin *sorbus* 'service-tree' from Proto-Indo-European \**ser-*, \**sor-* 'red, reddish-brown'<sup>91</sup>. Vaan believes that the connection with *sorobalina* 'rose hip, blackberry', Lithuanian *serbenta*, *serbentas* 'redcurrant, blackcurrant', *sirbti* 'to ripen' is possible but does not point Proto-Indo-European root \**sVr-* 'red', rather, in non-Indo-European \**sVrb-* 'berry'<sup>92</sup>.

The specific epithet *aucuparia* is the feminine of adj. *aucuparius*, a, um, which derives from Latin *auceps*, *aucipis* 'bird catcher' or *aucupari* 'to catch birds' < *avis* 'bird' + *capere* 'to catch' and describes the use of the fruit as bait for fowling.

The Ukrainian name *горобина* < Proto-Slavic \**arębina*, \**ęřbina*, \**erębina* or *řbina* (with a another vocalism) derived from Proto-Slavic \**apebъ*, \**ęřebъ*, \**erębъ* 'partridge; mountain ash', or \**řebъ*. Most likely, early Proto-Slavic \**are-m-b(h)-*, \**ere-m-b(h)*: \**re-m-b(h)* – with a nasal infix, related to Indo-European \**ere-b(h)-*, \**oro-(b)h-* to denote animals or trees of dark or red colour (in Slavic languages, especially the heterogeneous, variegated colour); cognated to Lithuanian *jerube*, *jerübė*, *irbe*, *jerbe* [*jārübė*, *jeru(m)be*] 'grouse', Latvian *irbe* 'partridge', *erpf* 'dark', *iarpr* 'brown', *iarpe*

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<sup>88</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 305.

<sup>89</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 134.

<sup>90</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 53.

<sup>91</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 344.

<sup>92</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 576.



'grouse', possibly also Greek ὄρνις 'dark, dark red'; the oldest Ukrainian forms obviously are *oryabyňa* < \**oryab* < Proto-Slavic \**eręb-ina*, as well as *ryabyňa* < \**rębina* with a zero vocalism degree of the first syllable; other forms are secondary with prosthetic *z-*, *v-* or close to the word *зоробѣць* [*vepebėũ*]; a less likely is approximation of the word with Lithuanian *ráibas*, *raĩbas* 'variegated' or the connection of the original \**jarębь* with the Proto-Slavic name of spring \**jarь*; as well as the separation of the name *зоробина* from \**ęrębь* and its connection in the reconstructed form \**erębь* from Latin *sorbus*, German *Eberesche*, *Aberesche*, which are considered as borrowings from the Proto-Indo-European substrate<sup>93</sup>.

*Vitis vinifera* – *Common grape vine* (Виноград справжній).

Vaan reconstructs the Proto-Italic \**witi-* < Proto-Indo-European \**whii-ti-*, derived from the root \**uh-* *i-* 'to weave, wrap', hence 'weaving'<sup>94</sup>. Some researchers reconstruct this Proto-Indo-European root as \**wéhitis* 'that which twines or bends, branch, switch' from \**wehiy-* 'to turn, wind, bend' or \**ueit-* 'flexible branch, whip, tendril, willow' < \**qei-* 'twist, bend, weaving'.

The specific epithet *vinifera* (*vinifer*, *a*, *um*) 'wine-producing' derives from Latin *vinum* 'wine' + *-fer* 'carrying'.

The Ukraine name *виноград* comes from the Old Slavic language, in which it was calque Gothic *weinagards* 'vineyard', derived from the roots *wein-* 'wine' and *gard-* 'garden', related to Proto-Slavic \**gord-* 'town', on the East Slavic soil the meaning of the second component has been lost and the word is perceived as uncompounded<sup>95</sup>.

*Morus alba* – *White mulberry* (Шовковиця біла).

Latin *morus* 'mulberry tree', *morum* 'mulberry' comes from Ancient Greek *μόρον* (*moron*) 'mulberry; blackberry', *morea* 'mulberry tree', Armenian *mor*, *mori*, *moreni* 'blackberry', Irish *merenn* 'mulberry' to Indo-European \**morom* 'blackberry', which transferred on mulberry in Southern Europe, and then to Indo-European \**mer-* 'black' after the fruit colour<sup>96</sup>. Specific epithet *alba* (Latin *albus*, *a*, *um* 'white') < \**h<sub>2</sub>elb<sup>h</sup>-o-* 'white'<sup>97</sup>.

Ukraine name *шовковиця* is derived from *шовк* 'silk'; the name is motivated by the fact that the mulberry silkworm feeds on the leaves of the plant<sup>98</sup>. Butterfly caterpillars are used to produce natural silk.

*Juglans regia* – *Common walnut* (Горіх волоський).

Latin *Juglans* 'walnut' is an univerbation of *Iovis glāns* 'Jupiter's acorn', from Proto-Italic \**djouglānts*. The compound is of Proto-Indo-European date, with parallels in Ancient Greek *Diōs bālanos* 'sweet chestnut', Armenian

<sup>93</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 570.

<sup>94</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 683.

<sup>95</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 337.

<sup>96</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 252.

<sup>97</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 32.

<sup>98</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 6, с. 451.

*υληνηλη*. Specific epithet *regia* (*regius*, *a*, *um* 'royal') < Latin *rex*, *regis m* 'king'. The walnut, like the oak, was sacred tree of Zeus, Jupiter.

The Ukrainian name *gorix* < Proto-Slavic *orěxъ* of unclear etymology. It's compared with Greek *ἄρνα* 'kind of nuts', Albanian *are* 'nut', Lithuanian *riešutas*, *riešas*, *nyuksys*, Latvian *rieksts* 'nut; hazel nut', Prussian *bucca-reisis* 'beech acorn'; at the same time, it is considered that the Baltic languages have lost the initial *a-* root; there is also the opinion that the initial *o-* in Slavic languages, like the initial *v-* in Polabian, is a prefix attached to the stem of the verb *řešiti* 'to untie', related to Lithuanian *rieš-* in the derived name *riešutas* 'nut', *rišti* 'to bind, untie'; the name in this case is motivated by the fact that hazel nuts grow in bunches; *r* in Ukrainian is secondary; an assumption about the Proto-Indo-European (substratum) origin of the word is a less well-founded, as well as the motivation of the connection of the word with the verb *řešiti* 'to detach, separate'<sup>99</sup>.

Specific epithet *волоський* < *волох* 'representative of the Romanic peoples, Moldavian or Romanian, rarely Italian' < Proto-Slavic *\*volxъ* 'Romanian, representative of the Romanic peoples'; the term came through German mediation (Gothic *\*walhs*, German *walh*, *walch* 'foreigner, Roman')<sup>100</sup>. Probably, representatives of these peoples brought nuts to Ukraine, which is why the fruit and the tree got this name.

*Ribes nigrum* – *Blackcurrant* (*Смородина чорна*).

Latin *ribes* comes from Arabic *ribās* 'sour; rhubarb': blackcurrant juice used to have the same pharmaceutical uses as rhubarb juice<sup>101</sup>.

The species epithet *nigrum* refers to the dark colour of the fruits. The origin of the Latin adj. *niger*, *gra*, *grum* 'black' is unknown<sup>102</sup>. The names of other types of currants are also given by the fruit colour: *Ribes rubrum* – Red currant, *Ribes album* – White currant, *Ribes aureum* – Golden currant.

The Ukrainian name *смородина* < Proto-Slavic *\*smorda*, *\*smordina* 'currant', related to *\*smordъ* 'strong smell': the name is due to the strong smell of the plant. As semantic parallels are pointed German *stinkstruck* and *stinkbaum* 'blackcurrant' from stem *stinken* 'to stink' due to the smell of blackcurrant leaves<sup>103</sup>.

*Grossularia reclinata* – *Gooseberry* (*Аррус відхилений*).

Genaust believes that *grossularia* 'gooseberry' comes from Latin *grossulus* 'small immature fig' < *grossus* 'unripe fig' < *grossus*, *a*, *um* 'thick; unripe': by the shape and taste of berries<sup>104</sup>.

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<sup>99</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 567.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid., p. 422.

<sup>101</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 320.

<sup>102</sup> de Vaan M., op. cit., p. 409.

<sup>103</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 5, с. 328.

<sup>104</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 184.

The specific epithet *reclinata* (adj. *reclinatus, a, um*) from Latin *reclinare* 'to recline: branches with abundant fruit often lean towards the ground.

The synonymous scientific name of this plant is *Ribes uva-crispa*. The etymology of the generic name was analysed in the previous example (currant and gooseberry belong to the same genus). The specific epithet *uva-crispa* 'grape tenacious': wild species of gooseberry have thorns, and its fruits resemble grapes.

The Ukrainian name *аруц* is borrowed through Polish, in which *agrest* in 15–16 centuries meant 'sour wine from unripe grapes', later – 'gooseberry', from the Italian *agresto* 'unripe grape', which comes from Latin *agresta* 'green grape' (according to other interpretations 'wheatgrass') with unclear etymology, possibly related to Greek *ἄρωσις* 'fodder grass'<sup>105</sup>.

Sabadosh gives a slightly different version of the origin of this word. If up to 18th century the Polonism *agris* (*agrest*, etc.) was mainly used, then approximately from 18th century and during the XIX along with it the *аруц* variant (*аэруц*) became more common. It should not be derived directly from Polish *agrest*, but appeared already at the beginning 19th century, phonetically on the Ukrainian linguistic basis from *арест*: *арест* > *аросм* > *аро'см* > *ару'см* > *аруц* (*аэруц*)<sup>106</sup> (Sabadosh, 2014, p. 32).

*Rubus idaeus* – *Raspberry* (Малина).

Wild raspberries were picked as early as the 1st century AD at the foot of Mount Ida near Troy, and the introduction of the plant into culture was recorded by the Roman writer and agronomist Palladius in the 4 century. Pliny the Elder wrote about red raspberries, remembering that the Greeks called this fruit 'ida' after the mountain. For a long time, the term 'ida' was used to denote raspberry fruits. Subsequently, K. Linnaeus named this species *Rubus idaeus*, in his opinion, the name of the genus *rubus* 'blackberry, raspberry' derives from Latin *ruber, bra, brum* 'red' by the colour of the berries, and the specific epithet *idaeus* 'Idean' refers to the origin of the plant. Modern linguists consider this etymology of the generic name quite doubtful. According to one version, Latin *rubus* 'blackberry, raspberry' is related to Indo-European *\*reub-* 'to tear' (cf. Latin *rumpere* 'to tear, break'<sup>107</sup>, according to another – it comes from Proto-Indo-European *\*wydʰo* 'sweetbriar' (cf. dial. Norwegian *erre, orr* 'bush', Albanian *hurdhe* 'ivy', Persian *gol* 'flower', Old English *word* 'thornbush').

The Ukrainian name *малина* < Proto-Slavic *malina* also does not have a clear etymology: it compared with Lithuanian *melynas* 'blue', *melsvas* 'bluish', Latvian *melns* 'black; dirty', Prussian *mīlinan* 'spot', *melne* 'blue spot', Greek *μέλας* 'black', Gothic *mēljan*, ancient Indian *malināḥ* 'dirty; black', *mālah*,

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<sup>105</sup> Етимологічний словник української мови, т. 1, с. 47.

<sup>106</sup> Сабадош І.В., цит. праця, с. 32.

<sup>107</sup> Genaust H., op. cit., p. 184.

*málam* 'dirt' (Indo-European \**mōl/mel*– 'black, blue, spot'); are also associated with Latin *mōrum* 'mulberry, blackberry', Greek *μόρον* 'mulberry'; Proto-Slavic *malъ* 'small', Ukrainian *маль* 'young sheep', Greek *μήλον* 'sheep, goat'<sup>108</sup>.

## CONCLUSIONS

The results of the research confirm the conclusions of modern cognitive and comparative studies that in the process of plant nomination, priority is given to propositional-dictum motivation, which records true knowledge about the object of nomination in the onomasiological structure of the name and is based on the selection of the motivator from the zone of true information about signs and properties plants. Since the names of plants are one of the oldest layers of vocabulary, it is not always possible to clearly establish the etymology of a word, especially in the Latin language, where a significant part of plant names is borrowed through Greek one of the ancient languages, which is considered the original source. From the point of view of available diachronic depths, the reconstruction of the motivators of many Latin words is in the polemic field of modern researchers and remains hypothetical. Even within etymological investigations of one word, researchers actualize various motivators of the name, seeing connections with various signs and characteristics. In propositional and dictum motivation, the predicate-argument variety with various motivators prevails, the most productive of which are qualitative, destinative, and partitive. Associative-terminal motivation in the names of cultivated plants is represented by various models, the most productive of which are the transfer of signs from the donor zones HUMAN, ANIMAL, NATURAL FACT, and ARTIFACT.

The conducted research does not exhaust all aspects of the problem, promising areas of further research are establishing the etymology of the names of cultivated plants of other families.

## SUMMARY

Modern research should be based on the principles of interdisciplinarity and systemacity, which imply the integration of knowledge and methods from different scientific fields, at the same time, the research should investigate the phenomenon or problem in the context of the system in which it is included, taking into account all the relationships and interactions. Plant names are a special thematic group of vocabulary, the formation of which continued at various historical stages of the development of society. Cognizance of scientific plant names, understanding their inner form, knowledge of etymology is necessary for the translation of professional and scientific texts. The research used the etymological analysis of phytonyms and the

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<sup>108</sup> ЕТИМОЛОГІЧНИЙ СЛОВНИК УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ, т. 3, с. 372.

comparative method, the material was 35 binomial Latin and Ukrainian names of cultivated plants. As a result of the study, it was found that the process of naming cultivated plants in Latin and Ukrainian is based on the mechanisms of propositional-dictum and associative-metaphorical motivation. The results confirm the conclusions of modern cognitive studies that in the process of plant nomination, priority is given to propositional-dictum motivation, which records true knowledge about the object of nomination in the onomasiological structure of the name.

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